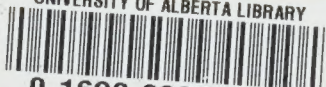


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THE LAMP IS GOLDEN

Lamont and Its Nurses

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The Lamont Public Hospital

SCHOOL OF NURSING

1912 - 1950

The Archer Memorial Hospital of Lamont

SCHOOL OF NURSING

1951 - 1962

The Landon Public Hospital

THE LONDON PUBLIC HOSPITAL

1880-1881

The Landon Public Hospital The Landon Public Hospital

THE LONDON PUBLIC HOSPITAL

1880-1881

FOREWORD

Writing the history of the School of Nursing of the Lamont Public Hospital, now the Archer Memorial Hospital of Lamont, was first talked of during the late 1940's. The idea didn't really get anywhere until 1950 when Miss L. M. Young, Director of Nursing, decided that someone had to begin collecting information that could be used in compiling the story of the School. This she did with the help of Mrs. Gordon Harold (Jessie Lees '31) who sorted and filed the material that accumulated.

As the Fiftieth Anniversary of the School of Nursing approached, a serious attempt was made to use the material collected in a history or story.

Now it is the Anniversary Year and the story, to date, put together. Not as stories of other hospitals are written, but in the way—we think—a story of a small hospital (Archer Memorial) in a small town (Lamont) should be told. It is personal and intimate. It includes the District, the People, the Church as well as the Personnel of the Hospital itself.

It hasn't been a simple assignment! What to include, what to leave out would take a Solomon—Solomons are becoming fewer!

We have dwelt, some of you will say, too much on the early years but that is where history starts—the beginning. The middle years have been lumped together? Perhaps some things have been left out that might have been included. The last part of this story being modern times is fast moving and at the moment not history conscious for distance has not yet lent its enchantment. The details of these years must be left for future historians to record.

The part about 'Our Doctors' is sketchy? Who knows better than we that this is so. But this is not their story—theirs has not yet been written. Whoever undertakes this project will have a story to tell, incomparable in Hospital and Medical fields.

The combined efforts of many, many people have gone into the telling of this story and evidence of their help is in the finished product.

To the following: Doctors, Superintendents of Nurses, Instructresses, Operating-room Supervisors, Head Nurses, Students, Business Administrators, Engineers, Cooks, Housekeepers, Domestic Help and any others who have ever been connected with the Hospital, we say 'Thank You' for we could not have accomplished any part of this History without you. Without you there could not have been a Hospital or School of Nursing.

The Alumnae Association of the Archer Memorial Hospital of Lamont School of Nursing presents this book, with its imperfections, perhaps even some (obvious to you) mistakes, but always with the deep affection of its Members for their Alma Mater.

FLORENCE A. LOVE, (McDonald, '22)

President, Alumnae Association.

April 10th, 1962.

Edmonton, Alberta.

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IN THE BEGINNING

1902 – 1912



Dr. A. E. Archer
First Medical Superintendent
1912 - 1949



Miss V. Shuttleworth
First matron
1912 - 1913



First Nurses' Home
built 1917



Hospital on opening day
autographed by
Provincial Minister of Agriculture
and Health
Hon. Duncan Marshall
September 3rd, 1912

Part One

IN THE BEGINNING

1. In the early days when settlers were sparse east and north of the Beaver Hills, before John Campbell and Lef Canning started farming on this site, there was a small village named Star.

Here it was in 1901 that the late Dr. Harry Smith—who was a member of the Student Volunteer Movement doing missionary work in Canada—and the late Mrs. Smith, the former Dr. Martha Doyle, began the practice of medicine which was to be interrupted two years later by the untimely death of Mrs. Smith.

Many of the people in the large area around Star who had come from European countries were not easily persuaded to adopt the freedom and opportunities here, for theirs had been a heritage of Fear, Superstition and Ignorance. When Dr. Archer arrived in 1903 to take Dr. Smith's place, the problem and challenge of serving these people was the inspiration for his settling in Star. Miss Jessie Valens, a Graduate Nurse from a Hamilton, Ontario, hospital, joined him a short time later as his wife and they became a formidable team in the war against this Fear, Superstition and Ignorance, including the problem of treating illness and disease in the widely separated homesteads.

These widely separated homesteads meant miles of travel in the course of a day. Phones were non-existent, messages were sent to the doctor by neighbors driving to town or by relay from farm to farm if there was no other way. At times the doctor would reach the patient when the worst was over or perhaps when the worst had happened.

Dr. and Mrs. Archer travelled these roads, which were really wagon trails, any time, assisting where they

could; teaching where they could; consoling when consolation was needed. This was the age of the 'Horse and Buggy' doctor—in this locality where occasionally there were more months of snow than of green grass the 'The Team of Horses and Sleigh' doctor.

By wearing a bowler hat and a top-coat with a cape, so the story goes, Dr. Archer hoped to add age and dignity to his very youthful appearance. The people from the old country thought he was some dignitary from their church and in their faith bowed before him. They soon learned that his work was no less dedicated and that he was there permanently to minister to them.

Miles were travelled, sometimes to little purpose, like the time a call came at night for the doctor to see a patient who lived across the river. After many hours of travel with a change of horses en route, the patient turned out to be a man who had been feeling under the weather and wanted a medical check up. The conversation that followed isn't recorded.

It was becoming more apparent that there would have to be a place where patients could come. Many people were doing without medical attention who otherwise might receive it, because of the long hours the doctors spent in travel.

In 1906, when the Canadian Northern Railway built its road through the district, Dr. Archer moved his family from Star to the new town of Lamont. With this move, his dream of a hospital for the rapidly growing community came a little nearer realization.

2. *Lift Up Thine Eyes, Believing.
And It Will All Come True.*

The people of the Town of Lamont and District realized the benefit they might receive from a hospital, so, as recorded in the minutes of the Lamont Hospital Board 1911 and 1912, the following events took place:

"At the Annual Conference of the Alberta Methodists, held in Calgary in May, 1911, a scheme for the building or purchasing a hospital in Lamont was approved. The Conference appointed the following Committee to meet in Lamont on Tuesday, June 6th, 1911, to decide on the scheme and devise ways and means of finance. The following men were named to the Committee:

Dr. A. E. Archer.....	Lamont
Dr. H. R. Smith.....	Edmonton
F. C. Smith.....	Lamont
Rev. T. C. Buchanan.....	Calgary
W. G. McGrath.....	Edmonton
W. H. White, M.P.....	Fort Saskatchewan
F. A. Walker, M.P.P.....	Fort Saskatchewan
Rev. W. G. Shaw.....	Lamont
Robert Swan	Lamont
James Hackett.....	Lamont
Rev. J. K. Smith.....	Chipman
A. T. Cushing.....	Edmonton
Dr. Riddell.....	Edmonton
Dr. C. H. Lawford.....	Pakan
R. E. Harrison.....	Lamont

On the day appointed, all members were present except Dr. Riddell, Mr. A. T. Cushing, Dr. Lawford and Mr. F. A. Walker, M.P.P."

It is interesting to note that two meetings of this Committee were held. Dr. Archer had been elected as Chairman, with Mr. R. E. Harrison as Secretary and the Rev. W. C. Shaw as Treasurer.

On July the 12th, the minutes recorded the following:

"This Committee is in favor of building a hospital in Lamont, providing the Village Corporation vote \$1,000.00 toward building of same and will build a sidewalk and grade road to the same."

A Committee had been appointed to canvass the town and various other fields for subscriptions. By July the 25th, 1911, the Hospital Committee had become the Hospital Board. Between the dates of June 6th, 1911, and August 20th, 1912, there were ten meetings dealing with finance, construction, etc. The land on which the hospital was to be built was finally purchased from Mr. Joe Alton, it being a portion of his farm.

At the July 25th meeting, a resolution was passed:

“That the Missionary Society be asked to word their resolution so as ‘to maintain the hospital’ instead of voting a definite amount.”

Finance was one of the greater problems. The electric lighting system could not be planned until it was certain the cost was not prohibitive. Mr. McDonald, an architect, was asked:

“To draw up plans and specifications and call for tenders for the building of a brick, brick veneer or frame building, to cost not more than \$7,000.00, including heating, plumbing and stationary equipment, same to accommodate about 16 beds.”

The Building Committee was authorized to employ Mr. Joe Knight as Building Superintendent at a daily wage of six dollars and to start work as soon as plans were completed. As the months went by and the building progressed, it was decided that finances would permit the finishing of the attic to make two more rooms in the hospital.

At a Board Meeting on August 3rd, 1912, Mrs. Archer, Mrs. Swan, Dr. Archer and Mr. Harrison were appointed to revise the list of furniture for the hospital and order same. Arrangements were to be made to open the hospital, if possible, on September 2nd, which was

Labor Day that year and to invite to be present for the occasion, the Duke of Connaught. As early as its beginning the hospital's aims were of the highest and it followed through, when on motion of the Rev. J. K. Smith, seconded by Mr. Swan and carried, that Dr. Archer was appointed Medical Superintendent of the new hospital.

At a meeting of the Board on August 20th, the first mention of Dr. Rush was made. He had arrived in Lamont and presumably became a member of the Board immediately as reference is made in the minutes of his seconding a motion. The minutes do not elaborate further.

In the light of today's activities and present Regulations governing Student Nurses, it is perhaps interesting to quote from the minutes of the last meeting of the Board acting at this time, of which there is record. There is no mover or seconder mentioned, just the following resolution:

"That whereas the hospital is largely maintained by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church and whereas this Society is opposed to dancing, the hospital request that the nurses refrain from dancing."

This became a regulation and for several years was truly in force. I suppose though, it could be said, that for some, the sin was in being found out.

The hospital was duly and formally opened on September 2nd, 1912. The following interesting paragraph appears in the November, 1912, issue of the Canadian Medical Association Journal:

"The Lamont Public Hospital was formally opened on Labor Day by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta. The size of the hospital is thirty-seven by forty-three feet and is large enough to

receive 20 patients. The total cost has been about \$10,000.00. Of this amount \$1,000.00 was voted by the Village Council, but most of the money has been subscribed by the neighboring Communities."

There was much, much more to it than this paragraph would indicate. It was the end of an era, the beginning of another.

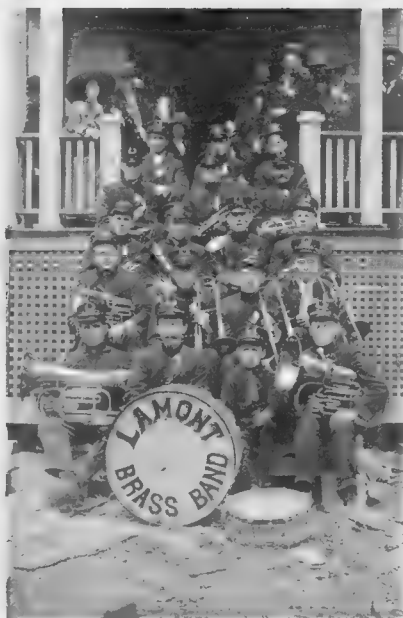
THE FIRST TEN YEARS

1912 - 1922

FIRST 10 YEARS



Miss Annie Purschke
(Mrs. W. E. Blewett)
1st student to graduate 1915



Hospital opening day
Celebrations
Band



Operating room 1914

Miss Slaughter Dr. Archer Mrs. Archer Dr. Rush Miss Purschke

First 10 Years —



Doctors Archer and Rush



Keeping ahead of
supply and demand



First patient admitted
opening day
Mr. Charles Whitaker
Miss Reid (Left)
Miss Purschke

First 10 Years —



Hospital and Home 1917



Annie Goyan, Admitted 1922
remained a
patient for about
7-8 years



Winter mail carrier

First 10 Years —



Graduation 1922



Fresh air patients winter

3rd floor verandah



Christmas dinner

Part Two

THE FIRST TEN YEARS

1912 - 1922

Summo Commisso Missi

1. Miss Vellestia A. Shuttleworth, who had served previously with the Methodist Mission Board in West China, had been sent to act as Matron of the hospital and was on duty on opening day.

It was a day of happiness and joy for the people of the town of Lamont and Community. The Ladies' Aid of the Church went all out to provide food for the crowds in attendance. There were sports for old and young. The Lamont Brass Band gave its best. Participating in the formal ceremonies were: The Honorable Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture and Health for the Province; Dr. J. H. Riddel, Principal of Alberta College, Edmonton; Mr. Frank Walker, M.P.P. for the Constituency of Victoria; Rev. T. C. Buchanan, Superintendent of Missions for the Methodist Church in Alberta, and Mr. Theodore Nemersky, a prominent representative of the Greek Orthodox section of the district.

It was after the ceremonies were over and the visitors to the town had turned homeward that Mr. Charles Whitaker, a young man employed in the village, was admitted to the hospital suffering from typhoid fever. The first patient—a doubtful honor but an acceptable one under the circumstances. The one nurse was alone in the hospital with no one to assist or relieve her. On that first night Mrs. F. C. Smith, a valued member of the community then and for many years after, offered her assistance and stayed with Miss Shuttleworth.

The next day Miss Effie Johnson, who was in the district preparing for her marriage to Mr. Stanley Reid of

Vegreville, came to assist with the nursing. Unfortunately for the hospital she could only stay on staff for three weeks.

The first probationer, Miss Martha Garvin, must have arrived at the hospital a few days after it opened. Miss Fanny Stafford entered training on September 26th, 1912. Unfortunately, Miss Garvin left training June, 1913, and Miss Stafford was forced to drop out because of illness and did not graduate until 1918.

The domestic staff of the hospital consisted of one young woman. She was Miss Bella McGillivary and she did the housekeeping. She was cook and performed the duties of general maid as well. This continued until Miss Scott, who was officially the first housekeeper, came to relieve her. Miss Scott took over all the duties of a housekeeper, did the cooking and helped the nurses by cleaning when they did not find time to do it.

There were no janitors, caretakers or engineers. When help could be obtained a handy man was employed. At times a convalescing patient would stay on for a few weeks to help out or a country student attending the town school might pay for his board by doing the odd jobs. There was little continuity in this type of employee and there were many jobs the nurse had to accomplish in addition to her nursing duties to ensure the entire comfort of her patient.

The townspeople, who were so much a part of the hospital and training school of the early days and who took its discouragements and needs to heart, were of great help. They saw that supplies of food, such as meat, milk, butter and eggs were available. They did their best to see that domestic and kitchen help was obtainable. They formed a Hospital Aid. The women of the community felt this type of organization was very important to the welfare of the hospital—so important that on the

day of its first meeting Mrs. Fred Stelter walked the four miles from her home to Mrs. Archer's home to be present.

The women of the Hospital Aid made supplies for use in the hospital, did most of the mending, held donation days in the fall so that there would be no shortage of vegetables and preserved fruit during the winter months. These things constituted the kind of help a hospital needed in those early years and received unstintingly.

Later on in that first fall, Miss Annie Purschke, the third probationer entered the hospital. She came from a pioneer family, who had arrived in the district in 1894. Her mother undoubtedly was one of the first practical nurses in the area. She was for years the only aid of families when illness occurred and was the district midwife for some years before there was a doctor in Star. After Dr. Archer's arrival she was his assistant on many occasions.

2. During the first year of operation of the hospital, with Dr. Archer, Medical Superintendent, Dr. Rush, Secretary-Treasurer, and always with a minimum of nursing staff, it was an endurance test for all. The doctors continued to make many trips into the country, at times very arduous and usually ending with the return of the doctor accompanied by the patient to be treated in hospital. The nursing staff—the Matron and perhaps one other graduate nurse and the three students at this time—were responsible for the admittance of the patients. They were required to see that all necessary regulations of the time were carried out as well as administering to the patient's comfort and securing the orders for treatment from the doctors. Often the twelve hour day, with two hours off duty, was not long enough to accomplish all that had to be done and it was necessary

to do without the off duty hours on many occasions. There was nothing unusual about seeing the day nurses completing their own work or helping the one night nurse prepare for a very hard night ahead, until late in the evening. It was tiring and sometimes disappointing not to be able to get off duty on time and everyone complained, but few there were who neglected the patients or shirked their work.

The small tin lamps, painted red, that sat on the ledge of the old dumb-waiter doors were the only illumination in the hallways during the dark hours, provided they survived the draughts of opening doors. The night nurse's reliance on these lamps and the necessary matches which she must carry were a constant fire-hazard.

There were other fire-hazards, such as unprotected furnace pipes and coal stored in the furnace room. The Rev. J. K. Smith, who was doing missionary work in the district and whose home was in Chipman, stopped at the hospital one stormy night and in order to have dry blankets for his horses the next day, hung them over a furnace pipe. When the night nurse went to the basement to re-fuel the furnace with coal, she found the blankets burning and ready to fall on the coal in storage. The burnt wool odor throughout the hospital was the cause of humorous remarks for several days. This could have been a grim occasion as could the time the coal, piled high in the bin, slipped to the front of the furnace and was burning merrily when discovered, again by a night nurse. With fifty years of progress behind us it is almost impossible to imagine such happenings.

When electricity was first in use in the hospital the source was the town plant. The little red lamps were still necessary as the power was shut off at mid-night. An auxiliary plant was installed in the hospital for use in an emergency, with a gas lamp always in readiness.

During the night, when an operation has been in progress and the auxiliary plant has failed, it has been necessary for a nurse to stand on a chair, holding the lamp, while the doctors continued their work.

The nurse was indeed the mainstay of the hospital in these early years. She not only tended the furnace, she saw that there was an adequate supply of water. The pump and the well did not always function together and when a shortage of water was imminent, she filled enough containers from various sources to carry on. There is a record of at least one complete failure to secure water in the hospital. A bucket brigade was formed, by nurses who were able to be off duty, from a not too near-by well and enough water was had to save the day. There was never a plentiful supply and conservation had to be practised by all.

The nurses made sure the patients had adequate meals too. If necessary they cooked them. All the laundry for the new born babies was done by the nurse. On occasion she was known to struggle with the harness of a horse, hitch him to a buggy and fetch the milk for use in the hospital, this when the milk-man was unable to deliver his product on time.

This first year of the hospital made opportunity for other firsts. Besides the firsts of staff and patients came the first baby to be born in the hospital. A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hackett of Lamont was born on October the fourteenth, 1912, and named Veletia after Miss Shuttleworth.

Although this operation was probably not the first performed in the hospital, it provided for a first. On October the eighth, Miss Amy Eaton, who was visiting her home in Mundare, where her father was principal of the school, was admitted to the hospital. The surgery performed by Dr. Archer, assisted by Dr. Reid of Veg-

reville (Dr. Rush was absent at the time) was of such a serious nature that a transfusion of blood became necessary. On October the eleventh, Dr. Archer performed a direct transfusion, the donor being Miss Eaton's brother Donald. It was the first blood transfusion recorded here and is thought to have been the first in the Province of Alberta.

Miss Eaton was a graduate of Bronson Methodist Hospital, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and following her return to health she came on staff for about a year. She left to marry Mr. Frank Hackett of Lamont, where they resided for many years before moving to Edmonton.

The hospital was being used to capacity and one lady of the district remembers when the townspeople had to rally to the cause and loan cots, bedding and help out with extra food, when the number of patients reached over-capacity.

3. Miss Shuttleworth stayed at the hospital as matron for about a year, then going to the Nurses' Registry in Edmonton, where she remained until sometime during the first world war. Further information is not obtainable.

Miss Sarah Slaughter, a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston, who had come to the hospital early in 1913 to nurse on staff, took over as matron when Miss Shuttleworth resigned. During the five years she was in charge, as far as can be learned, she was absent from the hospital three times. Miss Bessie Snell of Clifton Springs, N.Y., relieved her for three months sometime during 1914. In 1915 she was away for six months, when Miss R. M. Shaw, a graduate of the Strathecona Hospital, Edmonton, now Mrs. J. Douglas of Edmonton, took over. Early in 1917 when Miss Slaughter was absent for three months, Miss Bessie Tellepaugh, class '16, acted as matron. Miss Tellepaugh,

now Mrs. A. Long of Irma, Alberta, was the first graduate of L.P.H. to come on staff.

Miss Slaughter was respected and loved by all, doctors, nursing staff, patients and townspeople. To quote from a letter of a graduate who was in training at this time:

“Miss Slaughter . . . gave us our training on a very high standard . . . working under the handicaps of those growing years, she never faltered, we could always depend on her to stand by us at all times . . . she was one of those women one wanted to work for . . . always true to her students, yet very firm.”

This is high praise indeed and was verified by many other graduates who, as students, had been privileged to work under her. Miss Slaughter passed away in the hospital in 1917, mourned by all who knew her.

The following is taken from a letter of another graduate, who had trained during this period and can also be fittingly quoted here:

“We were surely grieved when we lost Miss Slaughter. Sometimes we thought we had a hard task-master. Her philosophy was to start one out the hard way and make it easier later. She was very understanding and we always felt she would stand by her girls through anything . . . she worked so hard for the institution along with Dr. Archer and Dr. Rush . . . they should have some place in a memorial . . . it was only the hard team work of those days that made L.P.H. a better place for the later girls to train in. I could write on about incidents that happened and how the doctors worked day and night. The Community has so much to thank

them for . . . the Hospital! what a living memorial for anyone to leave behind."

4. The first Graduation Exercise of the School of Nursing was 1915. Miss Annie Purschke was the lone participant. Although she was not the first student she is the first student to become a graduate of the School. The following is taken from a newspaper of the day:

"LAMONT HOSPITAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES"

"It was a large and well pleased audience that assembled last Tuesday night to see Miss Purschke, the first graduate nurse of the Lamont Public Hospital, receive the well earned reward of her three years hard work. The applause was hearty and sustained as Dr. Rush, the chairman of the evening, presented the Diploma and pinned on the handsome gold brooch.

The programme though short was excellent. Mr. Cameron and Dr. Archer each gave a very interesting brief address and Mrs. Crump and Mrs. Trueman sang most enjoyable solos. On behalf of former patients of "the Hospital, the Graduate was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses and carnations, after which the audience was invited to a little supper where Miss Purschke was the guest of honor.

Altogether, Lamont, always proud of it's Hospital, was never prouder than on Tuesday evening and the good wishes of the entire community are with its first Graduate Nurse."

The hospital pin of the first graduation was like the pin of the present time, in that it was a circle containing the letters L.P.H. The lettering and rim of gold

were about the same size and thickness as a twenty-five cent piece. The inlay was of white enamel, with the year in blue enamel. This was not attached to the gold bar at this time.

The first uniform was made of greyish blue cotton with a fine white stripe, celluloid collar and cuffs, white apron and bib. The skirt was but a few inches from the floor and worn with this were black boots.

The graduation exercises of the early years were momentous occasions and we would like to mention here that it has been established that Dr. Edgar Allin of Edmonton was guest speaker at the second Graduation Exercises to be held (1916). The following is taken from a letter written by Dr. Norman Allin, about that trip down to Lamont:

“ . . . Edgar had been asked to address the nurses at their Graduation and I undertook to get him there in my little old ‘Hup’ touring car. We got to a low place in the road, somewhere about south from Bruderheim and found a pond right across the road. We stopped and considered the situation and decided to make an attempt to get across. We made a rush in low gear and got through—but it seemed that a good bit of the pond came with us . . . I am not sure about the flowers, it would be quite like Edgar to do a thing like that (take a bouquet of roses to members of the graduation class) anyway it is a fine thing to do and I hope the custom is continued. . . .”

Dr. Edgar Allin who practised in Edmonton until he passed away in 1933, made a number of visits to Lamont in the early years of the hospital, when another doctor's opinion was advisable. The trip to Lamont from Edmonton under ordinary conditions might take

three to four hours, however, depending on weather and roads it could take many hours even requiring an overnight stop somewhere along the way. Much water had gone under the bridges and across that same dirt road before it became the beautiful highway it is today.

5. The Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church had undertaken as their responsibility, certain needs of the hospital and partly because of this the hospital became quite well known. During 1915-1916 three young women arrived from Ontario to enter the Training School as students. The west was different from their more thickly populated areas in the east and perhaps their ideas of a hospital training school differed from what they found here. They found it all very interesting, but more to the point they found the opportunity for learning and serving, which was theirs, if they wished to make use of it.

In spite of the long, wearying hours of duty, the shortages encountered in a small country hospital, with patients whose language they could not always understand, these three young women stayed to finish their training and graduated in 1918 and 1919. After many years of the finest kind of service in the nursing field, two of these three women have passed on.

There is a Bible dedicated to the memory of one of these nurses, placed in the Alumnae Room of the new School of Nursing by a sister. This Bible has become symbolic, a memorial to all who have graduated from L.P.H. and A.M.H. and are no longer with us.

Other students came and some left because of the long hours and sometimes difficult work. Others had to leave or take leave of absence for reasons of health. At least two of the early students, who were determined to graduate, took five and six years to complete their training.

The hospital was, at this time, as described by a graduate who entered training in 1913:

“A four storey frame building. In the basement the kitchen, the diningroom, three bedrooms, (for domestic help) the laundry and furnace room. On the first floor was the office, chart room, nurses’ sitting room, dispensary, two private rooms, one semi-private, the men’s ward and bathroom. (There must have been a service room?) On the second floor were the operating and sterilizing rooms, maternity ward and the same number of other wards, bath, etc., as on the first floor. There was also a bed or sometimes two or three cots on the small balcony off the second floor.

The matron’s room was on the third floor and one other room used by two nurses. As the hospital grew and the staff was increased, three rooms were rented for the students in the Harvey Harris boarding house. There was a room for the night nurse at the parsonage or the manse. Later the Torrie home was acquired and used by the nurses until the nurses’ home was built.”

In 1917 it was necessary to enlarge the hospital due to increased services and overcrowding. Officially the hospital now numbered thirty beds, however, the capacity was forty-five patients, not counting bassinets. The third floor had received most of the improvements and additions. There were now four wards, a diet kitchen, a service room and bathroom in addition to the two bedrooms used by the staff.

There were three verandahs added on the east side of the hospital, one on each floor. These were used mainly for patients who were receiving the much used

fresh-air treatment of that day. The T.B. patients were on third floor as were any patients who came to the hospital with contagious diseases and had to be put in isolation until they could be returned to their homes. To care for the patient a student nurse would go into isolation too. At that time there was no other way of handling these cases.

The Methodist Church Mission Board paid fifty per cent of the cost of these first additions to the hospital and in this same year, 1917 the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, by a grant of money, covered the cost of building the first Nurses' Home.

This was a frame building, like the hospital, painted a cream color with brown trimmings. It was bare of face with four steps leading to a square wooden platform and the front door. A side door, directly across from a basement door into the hospital provided a short route for the nurse to use in going to the hospital. There were eight rooms, six bedrooms for the students, which accommodated two or three occupants, one room for the matron and one sitting room for general use. There was a bathroom on each of the two floors and as always the water supply was the problem. Steam was used in heating the building which was piped in from the hospital furnace. While the heat was adequate, the comfort of this was often tempered by the nocturnal thumpings of the radiators.

By 1917 the hospital had earned an enviable reputation for its nursing as well as its medical and surgical care of patients. It was with justifiable pride that the nursing staff took up their duties on the new third floor of the hospital. The new Nurses' Home was another part of the dream come true.

Already there were precedents being created, none of which were to be lightly given up in the years to

come. Graduation was a time when the countryside entered into the celebrations. Invitations were not mailed out, but friends of the graduates and hospital were cordially welcomed to the reception given by the doctor's wives, the graduate nurses of the hospital and those living in the district. The Graduation Exercises were held in the evening in the church, which usually could not accommodate the crowds attending, for the warmth and friendliness shown by the community towards the doctors, nurses and the hospital was then, and still is, something unique.

6. Regulations for student nurses seemed to be a matter of one girl informing another. There was nothing written down, but one found out that 'in at night' was ten o'clock with lights out at 10:30. Late leaves were granted once a week till 11:30—no sleep outs. No sign-ins or sign-outs, it was strictly an honor system and seldom abused. The morning bell was rung by a (the) night nurse at 6:00 o'clock (she used the same 'cow bell' that was put away with other antiquities of earlier days when the new residence was opened.) Breakfast was at 6:30, after which all the students and staff nurses who were on day duty, lined up in the matron's office at 6:45 for prayers and the reading of the night reports. Floor duty began promptly at 7:00 a.m.

Hours off duty were posted by the matron daily. Two hours a day and one-half day a week, beginning at 2:00 p.m. was allowed. Sunday was special! Two nurses were off duty until noon, but they were required to relieve the night nurses, who did not come on duty till 9:00 p.m. Four hours off on Sunday was usual for all other nurses, and statutory holidays were observed by four hours off duty, when it could be arranged.

The students and nursing staff were forbidden to dance or attend dances. The playing of cards was

frowned upon and smoking or drinking would not have been tolerated. The preparation of food in the 'Home' was not permitted. The regular attendance at church, when off duty hours would allow, was a must.

These regulations have been changed about over the years to meet the current needs, but taking the list as it was at this time, there really was not much room for improvement.

Lectures previous to 1917 were given by Dr. Rush and were taken from 'The Chataqua Course for Nurses'. It is thought that as early as 1914, Mr. R. E. Harrison, who was the druggist in the town, taught *Materia Medica*. That he did give these lectures at a later period is a matter of record.

After Miss Slaughter's death in 1917, Miss Christine Musselman, a graduate of Vancouver General Hospital, and Gold Medalist of her class (1916) came to Lamont Public Hospital as matron. She remained for two years, then resigned to marry Mr. R. E. Harrison. During her stay at the hospital Miss Musselman showed great interest in the school and made several changes that are still in evidence today. She introduced a uniform that was patterned after that of her own training school, which is very much the same today as it was then. The dress was of blue cotton or denim type material with a fine white stripe. The bib was white cotton, crossed in the back, with an all round apron of the same type cotton, lapping over at the back about six inches. The hem-line was eight inches from the floor. The collar was a stiffly starched cotton or linen with square ends. The cuffs were white cotton, starched, and about 8 inches long. The cap was of the same cotton, folded much as they are today, but with no distinguishing black bands. Black boots, with rubber heels were worn and black cotton stockings.

Christmas of 1917, a silver bar-pin was introduced, the gift of Miss Musselman, bearing a white enamel shield with a red cross placed in the center of the bar. The year of graduation—the class year—was engraved on the bar itself as well as the letters L.P.H. The shield was changed to a circle bearing the red cross, some years later. The first graduation pins have already been described. As a matter of interest, these were recalled about 1916 and the graduates given the same type of pin with a plain gold bar attached, medallion style, such as we continue to wear. Since the change in the name of the hospital, 'Archer Memorial' is engraved in script on the bar. The year of graduation is now engraved in place of the blue enamel figures. As far as can be established, none of the original pins are in existence. It may be the hospital pin will undergo some other changes, but that day has not yet arrived.

7. A formal course of lectures was set up sometime late in 1917 or early in 1918, to be given by Dr. Archer, Dr. Rush and Miss Musselman. However, from the following, taken from a letter of an early student, you will see that never regularly would the students receive these lectures and the curriculum laid down at this time became 'hit and miss':

"We worked twelve hours a day, often they ran over, minus any time off . . . more than one girl went to bed crying with sore feet, as most of us could not afford special shoes. We often speialed very sick patients, fresh operatives or accident cases until 1:00 a.m. having been on duty continuously from 7:00 a.m. Then another girl would came on duty, work through till 7:00 p.m. and feel fortunate if there was any time off."

Further, in this same letter:

"We trainees took turns too, going out into

ALBERTA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION
10025 - 108 STREET
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
T5J 1K9

the country to help the doctors with maternity cases. It was not unusual to go into a home to find mother, father and several children in one or two rooms and have to dig for the mother under a feather quilt. Until we packed the 'Mat Bag' for the doctors, the quilt would be all we would have to drape the mother with. Often we found only a tin pie plate or a granite cup to boil anything that needed boiling. We would come back after a night out on a mat case and prepare the O.R. for surgery. It was mostly the O.R. trainee who went along and Dr. Rush really appreciated this help."

You will see that if the students were on time for lectures, the lecturer might be detained, or vice versa.

In 1918 two more students were graduated and things moved on in the usual busy way till November, when the flu' epidemic began. Again from a letter we take the following:

"We more or less all finished up with the flu' in 1918. It was a grilling ordeal for everyone. The nurses had to come on duty as soon as able or sooner, as we had lost several volunteer workers and could not accept more. Those girls coughed every morning until they would lose their breakfasts . . . a weakness from those days caused the loss of our beloved Jean Torrie (a second year student when she died in 1919.) We had many tears and many laughs but I don't believe any of them (students) regretted their L.P.H. training."

The winter of 1918-19 was mild and as the flu' progressed and subsided many were the miles travelled by the doctors, too weary on their return to think of lectures, as were the students, almost too weary to

attend the patients who had found the way to the hospital on their own.

The spring of 1919 graduated three more nurses. Plans were being made to allow the entry of students to the School of Nursing at regular yearly intervals. For many reasons this was not accomplished till some years later. Probationers still continued to enter training whenever it was convenient for the hospital to take them in or for the student to come. The following method of teaching and instruction, which grew with the hospital, continued to some extent and from another letter we quote:

“Probationers were sent on duty with patients to care for and treatments to give, under the direction of a senior (to her) nurse. This senior student may have had only a few months in the hospital herself. The probationary period was three months and at the end of this time you were either far advanced in your training or you were preparing to leave. Few students were refused their caps, for only those who really wanted to nurse had remained. With the sparseness of formal lectures the students had to do a certain amount of study on their own and write examinations, usually once a year to confirm the belief of the matron and doctors that the student had some theory as well as being good bed-side nurses! . . . Little Elizabeth Duke . . . I remember the morning after she landed from the east. She was put on duty immediately to watch a girl who had been shot through the mouth—with a shotgun . . . I can see that patient’s face yet, it was so burned and disfigured. Miss Duke showed a lot of intestinal fortitude right then! She enjoyed her

training and nursing, but did not live too long after graduation to enjoy it to the full."

8. After Miss Musselman left the hospital, a classmate of hers came as matron for three months. Miss J. Peters, in those few months, was very well thought of and left many pleasant memories of her kindness when she returned to Vancouver.

Miss Turner, an English nurse, who had served with the Imperial Army Nursing Corps during the war, came from a Halifax hospital to be Matron, late in 1919. There had been ten students admitted to the School from February to December 1919 and it was thought an assistant Matron should share the responsibilities. Miss Evelyn Malloy of the Strathcona Hospital, Edmonton, came to fill the position as assistant and take charge of the Operating room as well. Miss Fanny Stafford, Class '18, L.P.H. is thought to have been the first graduate nurse to formally hold the position of O.R. Supervisor, this was just previous to Miss Malloy.

The winter of 1919-20 was a very difficult one. The snow came on the sixth of October and remained till the following May. The roads were blocked with snowdrifts and little or no traffic was moving. Only the worst cases were brought to the hospital and under the most trying handicaps. Covered sleighs and teams of horses were used in most instances when travel was possible. Often the horses were borrowed from neighbors, since many of the horses in the district had died, due to the lack of feed. It was an exhausting winter with all the hardships and the doctors, in attempting to reach patients who could not be moved, shovelled snow from miles of road—often in vain.

Early in 1920 Miss Turner went on leave and Miss Malloy was acting Matron, as it turned out, for nine months. Miss Turner did not return to Lamont.

Cooks and domestic staff were always difficult to get, and probably the first cook in the hospital to have any formal dietetic training was Miss Edith Kellogg who had taken Household Economics at the Manitoba Agriculture College. She came to the hospital in 1920 and remained for about a year. Her home being in the district, she was able to return to the hospital on occasion to relieve. It was Miss Kellogg who planted the birch trees, still growing, on the lawn in front of the hospital.

Mrs. E. J. Ralston came to the hospital as house-keeper early in 1921. It wasn't long before she became affectionately known as Ma Ralston. She left the hospital in 1926 at the age of 74. In a letter from her when she was 99 years old she recalled many humorous happenings which took place:

"In the small kitchen with the small wood stove and the laundry, operated by that 'China-man Frank' who had a strange contraption for dampening the uniforms before they were ironed."

She wondered too:

"If Dr. Young still wandered down to the kitchen for a cookie or a piece of pie."

Perhaps mention of these people who were not nurses or doctors seems out of place here? History could not do without them, they were of the hospital too!

9. There were no graduation exercises in 1920. This was due to the 1918 flu' epidemic which caused delay in students completing their three years due to illness, as well as making it necessary for some to leave training altogether.

Plans were being talked of in 1921 for increasing the size of the hospital. The Nurses' Home was at

capacity too and it would be necessary to make some changes there as well.

In January of 1921, Miss Frances E. Welsh, a graduate of Cook County Hospital, Chicago, came as matron. Early that spring Miss Viola Kilgour, of the Calgary General Hospital, came as O.R. Supervisor and Miss Barbara Alexander from an American Hospital came as assistant to Miss Welsh. The hospital was now very well established and staff seemed adequate—eighteen student nurses, three graduate and three doctors on the medical staff, Dr. Archer, Dr. Rush and Dr. Connolly.

Miss Welsh established a more complete course of lectures and although most lectures were given in after duty hours, some were given in the day time when off duty hours could be arranged. Probationers now received some formal instruction before being put on wards. Miss Welsh taught Practical Nursing and related subjects. Dr. Rush, Anatomy and Physiology and Obstetrics. Dr. Archer, Surgery and related subjects. A course in dietetics was arranged and given by Mrs. R. E. Harrison, in her home, one night a week for eight weeks. Examinations, on all subjects taught, were written once a year, with a final examination before graduation.

Miss Welsh, with her ability as teacher and instructress, her experience, kindness and wisdom had the deep affection of all with whom she came in contact.

The plans made earlier in the year, to increase the size of the hospital were carried out, with the extension at the north end providing space for larger chart rooms, a rear stairway to each of the other floors and an elevator of the warehouse or freight type. At the front end of the hospital the extension provided more office space on the first floor, with sun rooms on the other two floors as well as some extra ward space on the third

floor. The recognized bed capacity was now fifty-five. However, the hospital could and did accommodate sixty-five patients most days.

The nurses' home had a verandah and a balcony added to the front of the building and eight bedrooms at the rear. This meant that now, all of the nursing staff could be housed in one building.

The cost of the improvements to the hospital was borne by the Board of Home Missions. The Women's Missionary Society provided the funds for remodeling the residence.

The hospital received approval under the rules of the American College of Surgeons, after inspection by Dr. Malcolm T. McEachern, in 1921. At this time it was thought Lamont Public Hospital was the only fifty-five bed hospital in Canada to receive full approval.

Five students from the classes of 1920 and 1921 graduated together. According to the unwritten law of that day, any student remained a member of the class (year) in which she entered training, no matter when she completed her three years. This is no longer so, but the precedent died hard.

This year (1921) was the beginning, in Alberta, of examinations set by the University to be written before Graduate Nurses could become Registered Nurses. All of class '21 who wrote these examinations, wrote them successfully.

Miss Caroline French and Miss Lydia Henkleman of this class, under the U.S.A. Government, did Public Health work in Alaska for several years. The first Graduates of L.P.H. to go into this field.

10. Five students were admitted to the School of Nursing in the spring of 1922 and the largest class to date—nine members—graduated. Although this class

was not materially different from other classes, it did produce several firsts. It was the first class of this school to send a Student Delegate from the 'Student's Union' to a Provincial Graduate Nurses' Association Convention. This was in February, 1922, and Florence A. McDonald was the student. The first Graduate to go abroad as a missionary was Ada Sandell. Helen Souder, whose work with Hospital Administration, in Hollywood, California, was noted, was the first Graduate from L.P.H. to enter this field. Mary (Kitsy) McCallum was the first to receive two Post Graduate Certificates. Rhoda Sutherland, after taking a Post Graduate in Surgery, was Supervisor of the O.R. in a hospital in Bremerton, Washington, and Alice Bell opened a Private Nursing Home in Innisfree, Alberta, which she operated for several years.

Doctor Morley A. R. Young joined the Medical Staff early in 1922 and attended, for the first time a Graduation Exercise of the School. He has been in attendance at all but one since then.

To finish this chapter of the year 1922 and the story of the first ten years of the hospital and the school of nursing, the following is quoted from a letter received not too long ago from Miss Ada Sandell, who has now been in the mission fields of Korea for more than thirty years:

"May I say that my impression of the Training for Nurses at Lamont Public Hospital (Archer Memorial) is that there is no other school that can compare to it for the service it renders and has rendered to the community, the Province and the Nation, to say nothing of what it has done for the Christian Church, both in Canada and in other lands . . . I am proud of my Alma Mater and humbly pay this tribute to it."

THE MIDDLE YEARS

1923 – 1949

THE MIDDLE YEARS



3rd floor children's ward



Dispensary



Nursery 2nd floor

The Middle Years —



How are we doing?



Doctor Young and Miss Stelter
(out call)



Morning Prayers



Medical staff & wives 1925

The Middle Years —



First triplets



Class room



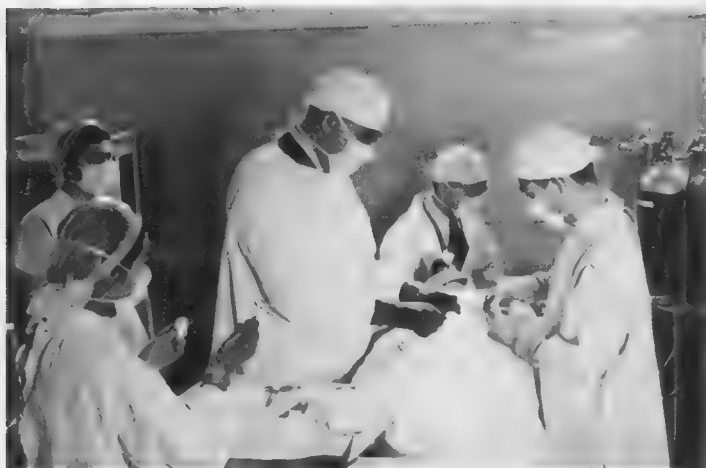
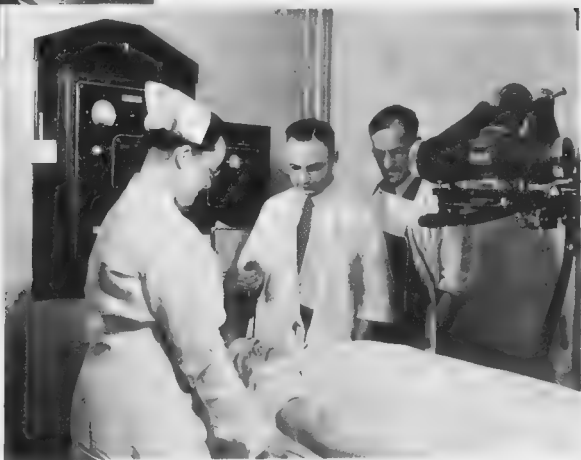
Water supply

The Middle Years —



Emergency entrance

X-ray
Miss Sandell
Dr. Mallett
Dr. Alton



Operating room

Part Three

THE MIDDLE YEARS

1923 - 1949

1. *No Easy Hope Shall Bring Us To Our Goal—But Iron
Sacrifice of Body, Will and Soul.*

Miss Helen Rice, a graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, was now assistant matron and Miss A. Riske, the only member of class '23, was operating room supervisor. The years 1923-24-25 graduated fourteen nurses. The Students' Union was organized and becoming something of importance, and although it had been organized in 1921, with a President and Secretary-Treasurer, there was no formally approved constitution. The meetings were held irregularly, owing to the fact that duty hours were still unpredictable and it wasn't until 1924 that the Student Nurses' Association was fully organized. In that year too, the constitution was drawn up, approved by the faculty and adopted by the student body. Since then the association has functioned, with excellent results.

Miss F. E. Welsh, Superintendent of Nurses, resigned in 1924 to take the position of Superintendent of Nurses at the newly built Isolation Hospital in Edmonton. She retired from that position in 1936 and took up residence in Goderich, Ontario, where she died in November of 1951.

Miss Rice took over as Superintendent of Nurses, and Miss McCallum, class '22, took the position of Assistant. The curriculum for student nurses was now governed by the Senate of the University of Alberta and so lectures and instruction, given on a regular basis were adequate. A small booklet, published by the University

had the title of "Regulations, of Training School for Nurses, of the Province of Alberta, together with Minimum Curriculum for Training Schools and suggested arrangements for Courses of Lectures, Recommendations for Text-books and Class Equipment." This little booklet with the long and imposing title would bring out amendments each few years to meet the needs of the rapidly advancing Nursing Profession. Although it was not compulsory at this time, to write the Registered Nurses' examinations before practising as a graduate nurse, most of the graduating students from this school wrote them successfully.

One of the fine contributions made to the Public Health of a community was that of Caroline Freeman—Mrs. J. D. Soper—of class '25, when she was stationed with her husband and young son on Baffin Island. Six hundred natives (Eskimos) and twelve white people in Lake Harbor, where they resided, depended entirely on her help during illness or injury and while the Canadian Government provided medical kit and supplies, Mrs. Soper gave freely the only medical help available in the area, for several years.

Miss Rice encouraged the class of '27 to prepare a 'Year Book' for publication in 1926. She was the inspiration for this 'first,' and in it she wrote:

"I feel that it is truly an honor to have a small part in this first Year Book of the Lamont Hospital Training School, a book that you will all treasure as a reminder of your training days. I am sure you will look back on these days, and their friendships with a good deal of pleasure, altho' at the present, the most outstanding things about them may seem to be the long hours on duty, the "hours off" that are missed, and the restrictions.

Perhaps it will hardly seem natural if my word to you is not one of advice; so just to make you feel at home, I am going to repeat what has been said to you so often; but what I feel will bear repeating to each one of us as nurses. Do not let yourselves during your training days get into a habit of useless fault-finding and criticism. It seems to act as a sort of safety-valve after a long day's work, to find fault with things in general, and Hospital affairs in particular, nevertheless don't do it. Every 30th of the month, the little calendar on my desk comes around to saying: 'It is much easier to be critical than to be correct,' it is a good thing to remember, as is the much hackneyed saying, 'Don't knock, boost.' We need to realize that it is not by criticism, but by working together in whole-hearted partnership, that we can make our Training School what we want it to be."

Helen P. Rice.

Dr. Archer had this to say:

"... It is a pleasure to be associated with a new and creditable undertaking and to extend congratulations to those whose industry and courage have made it possible ... the birth of a Publication, a First Edition."

We think the Editorial of the First Year Book by the First Editor, who was Miss V. Young, Class '27 should be included here:

"Acting upon an impulse created by a sense of growing power, and a desire to see our School ranked among larger institutions, we undertake that which heretofore our predecessors have been unable to present—A YEAR BOOK.

In this edition we wish to portray our hospital life and the part that we have played in making it as it is today, that upon graduating we may carry with us a lasting remembrance of our joys and sorrows in the three years that we have worked together—"Summo Commisso Missi."

This being our first attempt we do not expect to create a masterpiece. We seek only to pave the way for greater future accomplishments."

That the ambition of this first year book was accomplished is proven by the thirty-five year books that have been published since 1926. The preparation for this year book began in 1925 as did other projects, such as the furnishing and equipping a room for the use of nurses when they became ill.

The permission to do this was granted to the student nurses in 1925 and in 1926 the furnishing of the "Sick Nurses' room" No. 5 on third floor was accomplished. The students were responsible for the raising of the necessary funds, although many former graduates of the hospital as well as some grateful patients and other friends contributed generously. With the changes over the years this room is no longer in existence, but in the museum cupboard in the library of the new School of Nursing there is evidence that it did exist and was used by the students for several years.

2. 1926 was a busy year, plans were being talked of to increase the size of the hospital again. Dr. Rush retired and his position as hospital secretary-treasurer was taken over by the Rev. C. W. W. Ross. Mr. Ross had come to the district succeeding the Rev. J. K. Smith in 1914 as a Methodist Church Missionary and chaplain of the hospital. He spoke the Ukrainian language, as

had Mr. Smith, and was invaluable as an interpreter. This kindly gentleman was a friend to all. He frequently helped the nurses with difficult patients to whom he explained the strange ways of a hospital. His assistance with stubborn fires and fractious pumps was often the saving of a night nurse's sanity and dignity.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross' home was open to the student nurses in their hours off duty; a haven, when loneliness and homesickness, a disease often found among the younger nurses, overtook them.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross left Lamont to continue their ministry in Smoky Lake in 1936. On January 24th, 1943, the Rev. C. W. W. Ross passed away and for the past few years Mrs. Ross has been a patient in our hospital.

Six students graduated in 1926, the first time an award of any kind was presented to a member of the graduation class. A five dollar gold coin was given and presented to Miss Daisy Young by Miss F. E. Walsh, for general proficiency.

During 1927 Miss Rice was called home for several months and Miss McCallum, Class '22 was acting superintendent of nurses. Miss Agnes McLeod, B.Sc. in nursing, from the University of Alberta came to the school as the first qualified instructress. Miss McCallum and Miss McLeod remained at the hospital for more than a year, when they both resigned and went to New York for further studies. Miss McLeod became Matron in Chief of D.V.A. Hospitals in Canada. She died in 1960.

Class '27 was the first class whose members had come into the School as probationers all in the same month. There were eight members, a number of whom gained a prominent place in the nursing world.

Miss A. Ross was the first recipient of the Gold Medal for general proficiency, offered by the Alberta

Hospitals Conference Board of the United Church of Canada. Miss V. Stuckey received the Silver Medal.

Miss F. E. C. Reid, a member of this class of 1927, is one of the most outstanding nurses who have graduated from L.P.H. The Calgary Herald reported in May of 1953 the following:

“Florence E. C. Reid, Director of Public Relations and Welfare at the Alberta Red Cross Crippled Children’s Hospital, was named Calgary’s Outstanding Citizen, 1953, by the Junior Chamber of Commerce . . . it was a fitting reward to a person who has not only been a nurse but a humanitarian for more than 40 years . . . it is also a tribute, not only to Miss Reid, but to the entire nursing profession which this week is honoring the memory of one of its immortal founders, Florence Nigtingale . . . All paid a brief but glowing tribute to her (Miss Reid) accomplishments in the field of Child Nursing.”

In March of 1961 Miss Reid retired from her position with the Red Cross Crippled Children’s Hospital. At a dinner given in her honor in Calgary doctors and nurses of her training days and those doctors and nurses with whom she had worked throughout the years, as well as hospital staff, patients and their families told of the high esteem and deep affection, they, her friends, had for her.

1927 saw the completion of the plans for enlarging the hospital. This time a whole new wing was built on the east side of the original building. There were seven private wards on the second floor, with the modern facilities of the time. On the first floor were the doctor’s offices, the Training School office and a room for a new X-ray machine. A waiting room was situated inside the

front door for patients as well as the receptionist's desk, where they might receive instruction or information on their needs. Miss Annie Carson, who had come to the hospital in the capacity of receptionist in 1922, remained in this position until 1945. The Medical Staff depended on her and all who came in contact with her appreciated her. The cost of this new wing was \$26,000 and was met by the Board of Home Missions.

The changes now made in the hospital were a great asset to the School of Nursing as facilities for teaching were included. A lecture room and a demonstration room had been made possible on the third floor of the old part. These rooms were used for study and as a library as well. By this time most lectures were given in the day time when it could be arranged, so as not to conflict with hours 'off' duty.

3. It was to the credit of the students that they voted unanimously in approval of admitting Oriental girls to the School of Nursing and in 1925 two girls arrived, Chio Kubo (Mrs. E. Shinkoda) now deceased and Grace Oyama, Mrs. N. Sugita, living in Tokyo, Japan. These two girls graduated in 1928 and were thought to be the first Oriental students taken into a school of nursing in Canada. Since that year twenty-two students of Chinese, Japanese or Korean nationality have been graduated.

Miss Vera Boyd, a member of class '28 went to India as a missionary for the United Church of Canada. She has done much important work there and during the last war received the Kaiser I Hjnd Medal for services rendered.

In this year too, Miss Louil Wright of class '27 came back to L.P.H. to become assistant to Miss Rice and Miss Alma Ross was Operating Room Supervisor.

Over the years the hospital, the school of nursing and the people of the community have been a team,

working in the interests and well being of all. The undertakings of the nurses have been part of the town as all have joined together to make every project a success. The plays, Christmas caroling, sales, ice carnivals and other extra curricular activities entered into to raise money for the publishing of the year books have also made for good public relations, in a much wider area than otherwise would have been possible.

In 1930 the Year Book records:

"This year the old building has been subject to alterations and improvements. Ward 'C' was redecorated and refloored and on each of the other floors the kitchens and service rooms were plastered and had new floors laid. The nursery on second floor was moved to No. 11 and the old nursery is being used for Basal Metabolism. In the basement there have been extensive changes. The sleeping quarters in the old part have been extended, a dining room for employees and a linen room added. The nurses are joyous in the realization of a long anticipated diet kitchen, are certain they will become expert cooks with all the new equipment."

Miss Rice resigned her position as Superintendent of Nurses in 1930 to take a position in Montreal. She married Mr. Lawrence Square of Bowmanville, Ontario, where she lived for several years. She died in 1942.

Miss L. Wright became Superintendent of Nurses on Miss Rice's resignation and stayed at the hospital until 1939. She married Mr. A. M. Jarvis of London, Ontario, where they still reside.

Seven Graduates received their diplomas and pins in 1931. Those earlier Graduates who returned to Lamont for the exercises that year organized an Alumnae Association. Mrs. R. E. Harrison was the first Honorary

President, Miss Marie Boutillier of that year's class was the first president, with Miss Louil Wright of class '27 vice-president. Mrs. Cecil Craig—Daisy Young, class '26—was Secretary-Treasurer and Miss Florrie Reid, class '27 was the corresponding secretary and editor of the news letter.

The Alumnae Association has tried to promote understanding in the profession and ethical conduct at all times. It has ever looked forward and has been of help to graduates and students by the many projects it has successfully undertaken. The Annual Luncheon given by the Alumnae Association to honor the Graduating Class has become tradition and is eagerly looked forward to by all who take part.

In 1932 a class of eleven was graduated and Miss Noreen Lum of this class who is now Mrs. C. B. Wand of Vancouver, added to the honor of the nursing profession by remaining as Superintendent of Nurses at the Happy Valley Hospital in Hong Kong through four years of Japanese occupation.

The district was picking itself up after going through the depression and plans were being made—at least talked of—for increasing staff and facilities in the hospital. Mr. Murray Ross came to the hospital as its first business manager or administrator and Miss M. Lipsey was the first graduate dietitian to come on staff and is credited with the successful replanning of this department in 1937.

Taken from the Foreword of the 1938 Year Book is the following:

“Our hospital has changed greatly since its opening 26 years ago. Quite a few changes have taken place in the last couple of years. Last year the space between the original frame building and the newer stucco structure was built in.

This construction resulted in changes on each floor.

In the basement there is new dispensary accommodation. This necessitated a different lay-out for the Nurses' Dining room. The room was lengthened to include the old linen room. Two tables, a long one for the juniors, and another not quite so long, for the seniors, take the place of the long one that was used previously.

On the first floor the rearrangement of the Business office, a new main entrance and a bright and cheery waiting room made a decided improvement to the general appearance of the building. The extra space on second floor provided an ideal and central location for the House Doctor's room. A new class room, bright, well ventilated and of good size came into being in the third floor space and is thoroughly appreciated by lecturers and students alike. The old class room makes an excellent sun room for many of our younger patients.

At the present time the basement is again undergoing change. A false ceiling greatly improves the appearance of the hallway. The partition between the diet kitchen and the dish washing kitchen is gone. A part of the space has been made into a small, but more convenient dish washing kitchen. The larger room is being planned as a combination diet kitchen and serving room. There are still other changes contemplated for the basement, all of which we know will improve both the appearance of the hospital and our service to the patients." From the year book of 1939, the following is noted:

"This year in the basement of the new wing, offices have been built, in which the Public Health Unit has its headquarters. This new branch is making a great difference to the people of this and neighboring municipalities." From the same year book, this:

"The student nurses greatly appreciate the new kitchenette which has been built for their convenience in the basement of the home." This last quotation speaks for itself.

There were nine more 'good Nurses' graduated from the school in this year of 1939. Miss Norah McCallum (Mrs. A. Southworth) after receiving her B.Sc. degree in nursing from the University of Alberta and taking a P.G. course in Obstetrics at the Vancouver General Hospital was able to do outstanding work in the Peace River Block and in the southern part of the province, under the Communicable Diseases Branch of the Government of Alberta, particularly during a typhoid epidemic of a few years ago.

4. There had been a tennis court for the use of the nurses for several years and in 1940 a basketball court was set up and was in use for a few years until the ground was required for other purposes. The students were also given a course in physical training at this time, under the supervision of Miss Iva Parslow, a teacher at the Lamont Public School. It is not known when this type of instruction was dropped.

The Curriculum of the School of Nursing was now under the guidance of the Instructress, the Superintendent of Nurses, the O.R. Supervisor, the Dietitian and members of the Medical staff. The doctors of the clinic have always found time to lecture to the students and in spite of the newer trend in nursing education to take lectures away from doctors, this school continues

to feel, not only the material, but the doctor-student relationship is too valuable to lose. Other people within the hospital organization and in their professional capacities, pharmacists, dentists and public health unit have contributed much, as have visiting lecturers from the A.A.R.N., Social Welfare, Social Hygiene, Alcoholics Anonymous, Law Departments and the Narcotics Division of the Mounted Police, to the education of the student nurse.

A graduate of this 1940 class who has been working in X-ray for many years, Miss Joan Graham, was awarded the Malcolmson Memorial Trophy by the Edmonton Society of Radiological Technicians in 1961, for fifteen years outstanding work as Chairman of the Educational Committee.

1941 was the largest class to date receive their diplomas and pins—fifteen in number. Miss Mary Stolarchuk (Mrs. J. Chapman) who now directs the operating room in a Spokane, Washington, Hospital, has achieved a high scholastic standing, having received her M.A.

Miss Beth Laycraft (Mrs. S. Tachit) has been of much assistance to the School by her interviews with prospective students from the Hines Creek area in the Peace River district. The value of this kind of public relations cannot be estimated. Mrs. Tachit is also a member of the Hospital Board there.

In 1942, Dr. Archer was elected President of the Canadian Medical Association, the hospital was proud of this honor paid to the Medical Superintendent who had contributed so much to medicine in Canada and to the Lamont area particularly.

In this year the Training School Calendar was as follows:

Lamont Public Hospital, Lamont, Alberta.

This Hospital is a Missionary enterprise in connection with the United Church of Canada.

It is situated at Lamont, Alberta, forty miles east of Edmonton, on the main line of the C.N.R.

The capacity of the hospital is 75 beds.

The nursing staff consists of four Graduate Nurses, a Graduate Dietitian and thirty nurses in training.

The School of Nursing offers a thorough general training and follows the curriculum laid down by the Senate of the University of Alberta for Schools of Nursing in the Province of Alberta and covers a period of three years.

The hours of duty are from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. with lecture hours included, which are approximately two hours a day. Two and one-half hours off duty each day, one day a week and extra hours on Sunday are allowed.

Medical attention is furnished free of charge during the three-year period.

The Probation period is four months, after which time nurses are allowed nine dollars per month for 14 months and twelve dollars per month for the remaining 18 months.

Uniform material is supplied by the hospital at cost price.

The educational requirements as laid down by the Senate of the University of Alberta are grade 12 with chemistry 2, biology 2 or physics 2.

We prefer our pupils to be 20 years of age. Preference is given to young women of higher education and those in sympathy with missionary work.

Church attendance is expected at least once every Sunday.

Books to the value of \$20.00 to \$30.00 are needed during the three years, a deposit of \$20.00 is required when accepted.

Note: The Hospital Staff, Student Nurses and Employees are all required to participate in a plan of Group Insurance. The cost to the Student Nurse is sixty cents per month which amount is deducted from monthly cheques.

Superintendent of Nurses

Per.....

5. The Second World War continued! Help and supplies were in short order; rationing and ration cards were the Dietition's 'Big Headache'. The Hospital did its job and the School of Nursing graduated fifty-five nurses from 1940 to 1945 inclusive. Then the War was over! Changes that had been held up because of the war were being talked of again. Because of a new Book of Rules and Regulations, governing Schools of Nursing in the Province of Alberta, issued by the Senate of the University in 1947, to become effective on September the first, 1948, changes in the school had to be considered too.

Plans were drawn up for a new addition, the estimated cost of which was to be \$180,000.00. It was with some effort that the money was raised. While a grant from the Home Missions was to take up \$60,000.00 and a loan from the same source was to supply another \$60,000.00 the remaining \$60,000.00 was to be raised by public subscription. The community now served by the hospital was considered to be the whole Province; the Alberta Conference recognized this and with its sanction the Hospital Board appealed for assistance from friends throughout the Conference.

Material and workers were still in short supply and it was under certain handicaps the building was begun.

While the original estimate had been \$180,000.00, the actual cost was \$250,000.00. The Home Mission Board Grant was \$50,000.00, the loan from the Home Mission Board was \$65,000.00, Public subscription was \$55,000.00 and a Government grant and borrowing covered the balance.

The Nurses' Home was once more renovated to make more rooms for the students on the upper floors with 'Staff Quarters' all on the first floor. The living rooms were remodelled and a new kitchenette and recreation room were built in the basement.

Miss Ada Sandell left her position as Superintendent of Nurses, to return to her former work in Korea and Miss Helen Mayers, R.N., B.A., came to fill the position.

It will be interesting to many to note the Medical Staff Organization in 1947.

Honorary Surgeon

Consultant	Dr. A. E. Archer
Surgeon in Charge	Dr. M. A. R. Young
Assistant Surgeon	Dr. J. B. Ringwood
Internal Medicine	Dr. J. L. Weatherilt
Assistants	Dr. J. A. Alton
	Dr. W. R. Bell
Obstetrics	Dr. J. A. Alton
Assistant	Dr. J. B. Ringwood
Anaesthesia	Dr. J. A. Alton
Assistant	Dr. J. L. Weatherilt
Radiology & Laboratory	Dr. W. R. Bell
Assistant	Dr. M. A. R. Young
Executive of Clinic	Dr. M. A. R. Young
	and Dr. J. A. Alton
Secretary	Mr. R. H. Shears

In 1948 Dr. Bell and Dr. Ringwood and Dr. L. M. Davey and Dr. A. Dobson joined the clinic. It was indeed a time of change.

In 1948 the new 'Memorial Wing' was ready for occupancy. Dr. R. M. Bow, Deputy Minister of Health for the Alberta Government, speaking at the formal opening, brought greetings to the Hospital Board from the Provincial Department of Health. Rev. W. Bainbridge, representing the Alberta Conference of the United Church of Canada, accepted custody of the new wing of the hospital from the Rev. Dr. Jones, Immediate past Moderator of the United Church and formally turned it over to the Local Board. Dr. A. E. Archer, Superintendent of the Hospital, accepted on behalf of the Hospital Board. Rev. Father H. G. Adams of the Ukrainian Church said the entire community and district were appreciative of the work being performed by the skilled medical staff of the hospital.

As in all things connected with the hospital, over the years, the people of the town and district played a very large part in the successful completion of this latest project, the 'Memorial Wing'.

Mrs. B. Cooper (Mary Tokaruk, class '43) was Acting Superintendent of Nurses, after the retirement of Miss Mayers until Miss L. Marie Young a graduate of the Children's Hospital, Winnipeg and Toronto University, came to take over in 1948. With the new regulations governing Schools of Nursing in the Province of Alberta now in effect, the Nursing and Teaching staffs had to be increased—indeed the whole place had taken on the 'New Look'.

In 1949 the School of Nursing Staff was as follows:

Superintendent of Nurses.

Instructress.

Department Supervisors:

Operating Room

Obstetrical Department

Dietitian

Ward Supervisors

Health Region Staff Nurse

Lamont Clinic Staff Nurse

Lecturers:

Doctors of Lamont Clinic

Dentist of Lamont Clinic

Health Region Medical Officer

Hospital Lawyer

MODERN TIMES

1950 – 1962

MODERN TIMES



Nurses' Christmas chorus 1951



Operating room

Pediatrics
&
Memorial Window





Library new School of Nursing



Classroom



Demonstration
room



Rumpus room new residence



Student's room

Part Four

MODERN TIMES

1950 - 1962

1. The 'New Look' is firmly established, for in 1950 the name, 'Lamont Public Hospital School of Nursing' was to be changed to that of 'The Archer Memorial Hospital of Lamont School of Nursing'. That this 'New Look' and Miss L. Marie Young—who was responsible for many of the changes—received approval came from the greatest authoritative source in a school of nursing—the students!

In the Year Book we find:

"And then arrived our new Matron, Miss Young, 100 pounds of revolutionary ideas! Altho' her drastic changes were, at first, not always accepted with approval, we all realize now, how much we have benefitted by them. We shall not forget either, how she has won herself into our hearts."

Affiliations for the students were considered. The start being made at the Oliver Institute. One-day trips were taken so that the students might observe types of patients and treatments used. Other institutions visited for observation in special types of study have been:

Hutterite Colony, 10 miles from Lamont—as a sociology study.

School of the deaf.

School for spastics.

Edmonton Creche.

Workmen's Compensation Rehabilitation Center.

Alberta Emergency Measures Headquarters.

Alberta Association of Registered Nurses.

Sherritt-Gordon plant at Fort Saskatchewan—an example of Industrial Nursing.

Charles Camsell Hospital of the Department of Indian and Eskimo Affairs.

A two-month course was established at the Provincial Mental Institute, Ponoka, and shortly after this a course was arranged with the Central Alberta Sanatorium (now Baker Memorial Sanatorium) in Calgary. At a later date a two-month affiliation in Paediatrics at the University Hospital in Edmonton was given. Time spent with the Lamont Clinic and the Lamont Health Region is also classed as affiliation.

Because of these affiliations a new system of lectures was a necessity and the Block System was initiated. After experiments, a semi-block is used for junior and intermediate classes, with complete block of three weeks for senior classes. During each Block period, one day is spent on a Field trip.

Dr. M. A. R. Young, now Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, formally announced the change in the name of the Hospital on September 22nd, 1950, when a stained glass window in the children's ward was unveiled—a gift of the community who were proud to present this as a tribute to Dr. Archer's memory.

Four years later a stained glass window was dedicated and unveiled in the United Church, Lamont—placed there, primarily by the efforts of Graduates of Lamont Public Hospital in grateful and affectionate memory of Dr. A. E. Archer. The alumnae are proud to have the families of the late Mrs. Archer, Mr. S. Anderson and Mr. G. Christie associated with them in this memorial.

Tribute was paid to each one whose name is on the window, but for us, as graduates of the school, the following stands out:

"To those of us who knew him (Dr. Archer) we have our own memorials, to strangers and even to those yet unborn some tangible mark must be left to note that a great man has passed this way . . . It (the window) is a fitting and beautiful tribute to a kind friend and teacher . . ."

In a way this window is a memorial to Lamont Public Hospital too!

2. As one day follows another history is being made and so it is with all who are or have been connected with the hospital.

In the early years, in order to facilitate the 'out-patient' calls, most of which were maternity, a bag of the Gladstone type was fitted with the necessary supplies used in a delivery. This bag was the mainstay of the doctors and nurses. The following from a News Letter of the Alumnae Association hints at the regard with which this piece of equipment was viewed:

"Bits of news from L.P.H. or A.M.H. depending on your vintage. Time marches on! The old Mat Bag—produced by the O.R. Staff and which always came back from a case at the busiest possible time; was the pride and on occasion the downfall of a good nurse—has, to use a current phrase, had it! The Substitute? A very complete package, obtained from the Obstetrical Department, for use when and if there is an out call. There is no progress without change, but the Old Mat Bag will still provide conversation at the 'do you remember gatherings.'"

The 'Mat Bag' was dismantled for good on September the 21st, 1953.

In this year of 1953, the Archer Memorial Lecture-ship was made possible by the late Dr. Archer's daughter Margaret, Mrs. R. P. Buchanan of St. Catherine's, Ontario. Her reason for instituting this lecture, besides being a Memorial, was to provide something special for the students each year. It is thought that this Lecture-ship is the first to be offered to a School of Nursing in Canada, and because of the interest it has created, it is held in the Lamont United Church and the public invited to attend. The list of speakers is a worthy one, but the real reason for attending is never forgotten:

1953—Miss Helen Penhale, Professor of Nursing,
University of Alberta.

1954—Dr. E. P. Scarlett, Chancellor, University of
Alberta.

1955—Dr. C. T. Routly, President 1955, Canadian
Medical and British Medical Associations.

1956—Dr. F. M. Salter, Professor of English,
University of Alberta.

1957—Dr. J. I. MacKay, Superintendent of Home
Missions, Toronto, and Western Quinte
Presbytery, United Church of Canada.

1958—Dr. M. A. R. Young, President Canadian
Medical Association 1958, Medical Superin-
tendent of Archer Memorial Hospital of
Lamont.

1959—Dean D. J. C. Elson, St. Stephen's College,
Edmonton, Alberta.

1960—Chief Judge N. V. Buchanan, Chairman
Alberta Conference Hospital Board.

1961—Mr. Elmer Roper, Mayor of the City of
Edmonton.

3. The church in Lamont has always played a large part in the lives of the nurses and the nurse has played a large part in the life of the Church. The choir has been supplemented, if not at times maintained by the nurses and they have taken part in Young People's and Bible Study Groups. Theirs has been a worthy contribution to the Mission Fields as well. Miss Sandell in Korea and Miss Boyd in India. In later years Violet Stelter, '43, Mrs. J. Befus in Nicaragua and Irene Prochnau, '53 also in Nicaragua.

Rev. and Mrs. C. W. W. Ross, sometime after 1914 started the Sunday afternoon song service in the hospital. They used a little portable organ which was set up in the second floor corridor and patients, nurses and visitors joined in the singing. This type of worship has been continued through the years and today the nurses hold a fifteen to thirty minute song-service each Sunday afternoon, in which all may join the singing.

Following the Rev. Ross, the services of Hospital Chaplain were taken over by the resident minister of the United Church. The need for a permanent or resident chaplain in the Hospital was becoming very evident and in the summer of 1954, Miss Audrey Wright arrived to carry out this work under the title of Hospital Visitor. She helped the patients who were unable to cope with their disabilities and illness, bringing comfort to them while teaching handicrafts which made the long hours in hospital seem less long. She helped the children with their play therapy and they looked forward to her visits, anticipating new adventures in learning.

Miss Wright did a very fine job in promoting the once a month Sunday Evening Church Service for wheel chair and up patients, in the hospital. In 1958 she resigned from this position to continue her work and studies elsewhere.

Miss K. Hurlburt, Theological student at St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, carried on this work during the summer of 1959. The year following Miss Hurlburt's Ordination, she took the course for hospital chaplains at the Massachusetts General Hospital and returned to Lamont to set up a complete hospital chaplaincy service at Archer Memorial. She not only lectures to the students on curricular subjects but also on the spiritual needs of the patients and the Nurse's part in this, and acts as counselor when they desire help. Miss Hurlburt has also carried on a study group for any who wish to take part. This service is a very satisfactory department of the hospital.

4. Since the last war preparedness for the next war and protection against its damages seems to be the thought in most minds. Civil Defence was the name given to the first classes taught and the first organizations formed for the protection of communities.

In 1951 the first course was offered in Civil Defence to Directors of Nursing, Matrons and other representatives in the nursing field. Three nurses connected with this hospital attended these lectures for the four days of the course at the University of Alberta; The Director of Nursing, Miss L. M. Young, the Public Health Unit nurse, Miss Foris Connick and an Alumna, Mrs. B. I. Love. It was required that those taking the course would return to their districts and give two days of lectures to interested Registered Nurses. Early in 1952 thirty-five nurses registered at the hospital where the course was given. It was an enthusiastic session and was repeated to another group in 1953. A ten-hour course of study is now included in the student curriculum of nursing in Alberta.

The Alberta Emergency Measures Organization has now become the principle of training under the Civil

Defence and hospitals are encouraged to draw up plans for rapid evacuation and admitting of patients in cases of emergency.

The first test was held in this hospital on May 15th, 1957, when all departments were put on an emergency basis for one day. In-patients who could be, were evacuated to the front entrance of the hospital and the simulated casualties, supposedly from Fort Saskatchewan, a distance of about seventeen miles, went through the whole process of being admitted under emergency conditions. Civil Defence Officials from Edmonton came to observe and film the complete 'dry run'. Many members of hospitals and Emergency Measure Organizations from the North St. Paul Regional Conference of Hospitals also came to observe.

Members of the Hospital Women's Auxiliary, the Legion, the R.C.A.F. Cadets, the C.G.I.T. and High School students participated. It was a complete exercise and the experience gained from this first and a second one the following year paid dividends far beyond what an average community might ever need.

Nine a.m., November 29th, 1960, in Lamont will never be forgotten! The experience of a loaded school-bus-train collision, which instantly killed seventeen high school students and hospitalized twenty-seven is something that cannot be imagined! The doctors and male staff members had proceeded at once to the scene of the accident and the hospital had immediately put its disaster plan into operation. Within forty minutes all the injured were admitted to wards and were under treatment.

Members of housekeeping and dietary staffs were still on duty, who had taken part in the Disaster Exercises, and were able to take over their departments. Before noon, doctors, nurses and supplies arrived from the hospitals in the area and from Emergency Headquarters in

Edmonton. Over the disaster period, seventy Registered Nurses, two certified nursing Aides and five Orderlies came to assist and stayed from one shift to several weeks. To the graduates of this School who responded so splendidly, all say "Thank You!"

5. The last ten years have fulfilled the promise of the first forty. The opportunities for young women in the field of nursing have reached a place where there is no limit to the education she may acquire or the places she may go with dignity and prestige. The graduate, as the foregoing pages have shown have fulfilled the destiny of this School of Nursing. It is no longer specially noted that a member of some class has obtained her B.Sc. degree in Nursing or some other academic award or has gone to a far country to make a worthy contribution to Nursing, for it is the way of today. It is the privilege of each nurse to choose her field and apply herself with confidence and pride in her background, a background that has been developed over the past Fifty Years, and now our New School of Nursing is one of the finest.

In 1960, at the opening of the New Nurses' Residence and the School of Nursing, the program took the form of a story and Dr. Morley Young was the Story Teller. He entitled his story "A Dream Comes True". No more fitting title could have been chosen! Although over the years additions and improvements had been made to the first Nurses' Home they never seemed to meet the demands for very long. The shortage of bathrooms and of water, the rattling radiators, which never had quite enough steam when the weather was coldest, lack of sitting rooms and not enough storage space, made the inmates ingenious to the last degree. Because they didn't have everything one is inclined to think that the fun and companionship they had will perhaps not be experienced to the same degree by the occupants of this New Residence, although it does make the Graduates of 'away back

when' exclaim, "born 10-20 or perhaps 40 years too soon". It is indeed a dream come true!

Taken from the short address given by Miss Ruth Thompson, Chairman of the Education Committee of the A.A.R.N. and who was Instructress at Lamont Public Hospital from 1931 to 1935, is the following, which expresses rather well the sentiments of many:

"The new residence is important and necessary, but even so there may be a slight feeling of nostalgia for some of you as the move is accomplished. The present building has been 'Home' to quite a few generations of nurses, many of their cherished memories are built around its limitations, many a young man of this district has entered its doors to find the girl of his dreams. Indeed in spite of the many inconveniences there has prevailed a spirit of friendship and of sharing, irrespective of race, religion or culture. My wish for you today is that you carry this spirit—like coals from a hearth fire—into your beautiful new residence."

It should be mentioned that there is a room set aside for the use of the Alumnae of the School that was dedicated, in a special service on May 5th, 1960. This room is also used by the Women's Auxiliary to the Hospital who graciously joined with the Alumnae Association in suitably furnishing it.

The Staffs of the School of Nursing and the Hospital will continually be added to. The Teachers and Nursing Administrators will conform to the needs of the student nurses so that upon graduation they will continue to maintain the kind of reputation that the Chairman of the Hospital Board, Chief Judge N. V. Buchanan, mentioned in the Year Book of 1961:

“... This I know, that in the last few years in hospitals widely separated, I’ve had senior hospital folk say—‘Give us Graduates of Lamont, they’re competent; they can adapt themselves to varied situations’. Music to my ears those words always are ...”

Music to the ears of us all and may we never hear any notes that will spoil the melody!

6. In January of this year, 1962, a Class of 22 students was formally taken into training at the Archer Memorial Hospital of Lamont School of Nursing, when at a ceremony in the United Church, which was filled to capacity with contemporaries, relatives and many other well-wishers, these young women received their caps and were handed a candle, by a ‘Big Sister’, symbolizing the Lamp they would carry from now on. It was an inspiring service!

Ah yes! The History of the next Fifty Years is in the making!

OUR DOCTORS

Part Five

OUR DOCTORS

1. To write of Our Doctors is again to write of the unique. In fifty years this hospital has had but two Medical Superintendents. Both of these men have worked with the Home Missions Boards of first, the Methodist Church, then the United Church of Canada, to bring to the people of this community the best in Medical and Hospital care.

Both men have contributed much to the practise of medicine in Alberta, where they have given the greatest number of years and to Canada by their interest in the Medical Profession in general. Both have been presidents of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Canadian Medical Association. This is recorded here with justifiable pride.

Dr. Archer was Medical Superintendent from 1912 to 1949. In 1949 he presided at the Graduation Exercises of the School of Nursing on May the seventh. This was to be his last public appearance. On May the twenty-third he passed away in the Lamont Public Hospital, a name synonymous with his own. What Dr. Morley Young has written in appreciation is a small sample of what will one day be written of this man.

A. E. Archer, M.D. (an appreciation)

"Albert Ernest Archer died as he lived, with equanimity, unperturbed by the lesser affairs of men. He had an abiding faith in the Master of the Universe and a charitable attitude toward the weaknesses of his fellow men. He felt honored in being a member of the Medical Profession and during his lifetime did much to maintain the dignity and prestige of the profession he loved so much.

At the time of his death I had known him intimately for more than 27 years. Words given to Marcus Antonius to describe Brutus might have been written to describe Dr. Archer,

*"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might rise up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"*

His patient was always his first consideration and time, roads or weather, in the horse and buggy days, nor the pressure of 'things' in later years did not alter that characteristic of his practice. His judgment was of the first order and his faculty of arriving at a correct diagnosis in the obscure case, bordered on the uncanny. His ability as a surgeon was well known to his confreres. He was granted a Fellowship in both the Canadian and American College of Surgeons in recognition of his ability. An old man weeping quietly in a hospital ward or hundreds standing around outside the Church at the time of his funeral suggest that there was something more to his life than the technical ability of a good surgeon or the mature judgement of a practitioner. He was a friend.

This is not the time or place to catalogue all the useful activities of the life just completed. He gave endless hours of thought and effort to improving the welfare of the Medical Profession. His knowledge of the practice of medicine and economics of medicine was second to none in our Dominion and probably equalled that of any man of his time. In Medical and Hospital circles in his own Province and later in the Federal field he had been an earnest student and leader for many years. He was President of

the Canadian Medical Association in 1942. During the war years he was a member of the Committee of Seven and of the Procurement and Assignment Board. Later he was advisor in economics to the Canadian Medical Association. In fulfilling his duties in connection with these varied responsibilities he crossed the continent many times. He lived a full and useful life and was possessed of abundant energy which he utilized to the full in doing good. He was twice mentioned in the King's honors list, first with the O.B.E. and later the C.B.E.

One need not say of such a man that he was a beloved husband and a good father. His home life meant much to him and he was never happier than when he was entertaining his friends. It was in these pleasant surroundings that one appreciated his keen sense of humor. He grew up in the parsonage and believed and practiced Christian principles all his life. The United Church has lost a Christian Gentleman.

A. E. Archer had many of the characteristics of another great Canadian doctor, the centenary of whose birth we celebrate next month. Men like these have led Canadian medicine to where it is today. In paying this tribute to the life of an associate, teacher and friend, may I suggest that he would have said to us all;

*"To you from falling hands we throw the torch,
Be yours to hold it high."*

Morley A. R. Young, M.D.

Dr. M. A. R. Young accepted the position of Medical Superintendent of Lamont Public Hospital in 1949. His work is well known throughout Canada, in both the Medical and Nursing professions. At the Alberta

Association of Registered Nurses Convention in Banff, 1961, at which he spoke, the Chairman referred to him as "being to the Nursing Profession what Winston Churchill had been to the British Empire." A very apt and concise comparison!

Dr. Young's service to the Hospital as well as the Medical and Nursing professions has been given without stint. The past three years he has represented the Canadian Medical Association at the World Medical Conferences, which have been held in Canada, Germany and South America. His work has also been outstanding in the field of the Church and the Community.

Dr. Rush, who had been a part of the hospital from its beginning, retired from the Medical staff in 1926 and it was with deep regret that staff and students alike saw him leave Lamont to take up residence in Vancouver. Dr. Rush died in 1935, leaving behind the warmest affection and regard of all who knew him. From the Year Book of 1936 the following:

"Our Hospital and Training School lost one of its most esteemed friends recently when Dr. W. T. Rush passed to his reward. Dr. Rush was associated with Lamont Public Hospital from its opening 'till 1926, when failing health compelled him to retire and he moved with his family to Vancouver. We remember him with gratitude and pride, gratitude for his unfailing friendship and fidelity, and pride in his personal and professional distinction. A warm personal friend has left us, and every member of our staff and every alumna of the Training School will want to pause again in their busy lives and remember him with gratitude and affection."

Jessie Walker Archer was so much a part of the Hospital and School of Nursing that we speak of her here

in the company of the Medical men with whom she worked so closely for fourteen years as their anaesthetist.

A graduate nurse, she was trained to give this type of service at the time the hospital opened. That she excelled in her profession has been confirmed by the surgeons with whom she worked and by the many patients who gratefully remember her capabilities.

Mrs. Archer's life was spent in the work of the Hospital, the Church and the Community. She founded many of the women's organizations of the Church over the years and served on the Town Council as Mayor of the Town for several terms. She was ready to help anywhere that help was needed. She died in October of 1952, mourned by a community that had lost a kind friend.

Dr. Alton came from Waskateneau with his young family in 1924 and carved in ridges deep and bold a memorial to himself by the humane understanding and the work he accomplished with his maternity patients and the children in this Hospital. His was a work of love. His retirement was necessary due to ill health in 1958. He passed away peacefully in his home, May 7th, 1961. This part of the world is saddened by his passing, but it is as he would have wished it.

2. Our Doctors have been many and to each one we owe a debt of thanks for their teaching and for their kindness and because they gave to this hospital something of themselves.

A few remained a decade or more and their names remain bright in the memories of those with whom they worked and those whom they helped through three years of Nursing School.

For those who are still the "Medical Staff" of the Hospital we give thanks for their untiring efforts as

they strive to heal the sick and in the healing teach each class of students to become 'Good Nurses'.

'Only a few have remained a decade or longer'

Dr. A. E. Archer	1912 - 1949	Medical Superintendent. Deceased, 1949.
Dr. W. T. Rush	1912 - 1926	Deceased, 1935.
Dr. M. A. R. Young	1922	Medical Superintendent 1949.
Dr. J. A. I. Alton	1924 - 1958	Retired 1958. Deceased, 1961
Dr. M. Mallett	1930 - 1942	Removed to Edmonton
Dr. J. L. Weatherilt	1944	
Dr. A. Dobson	1949	

Present Medical Staff

Dr. M. A. R. Young	
Dr. J. L. Weatherilt	
Dr. A. Dobson	
Dr. D. R. Young	1955
Dr. J. Sunley	1961

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS

Dr. A. E. Archer 1912 - 1949

Dr. M. A. R. Young 1949

SUPERINTENDENTS OF NURSES

Date	Name	School of Nursing
1912 - 1913	Miss Velettia Shuttleworth	
1913 - 1917	Miss Sarah Slaughter	Massachusetts General Hospital
1917 - 1919	Miss Christine Musselman	Vancouver General Hospital
1919 - 1920	Miss Turner	
1921 - 1924	Miss Frances E. Welsh	Cook County Hospital, Chicago
1924 - 1930	Miss Helen P. Rice	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal
1930 - 1939	Miss Louil Wright	Lamont Public Hospital
1940 - 1941	Miss Margaret Wallace	Winnipeg General Hospital
1941 - 1945	Miss Ada Sandell	Lamont Public Hospital
1945 - 1947	Miss Helen Meyers	Vancouver General Hospital
1948 -	Miss L. Marie Young	Children's Hospital, Winnipeg

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES



Miss C. Musselmann
1917-1919
(Mrs. R. E. Harrison)



Miss Welsh
1921-1924



Miss S. Slaughter
1913-1917



Miss L. Wright
1930 - 1939
(Mrs. A. Jarvis)



Miss H. P. Rice
1924-1930
(Mrs. L. Square)

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES



Miss M. Wallace
1940-1941



Miss Ada Sandell
1941-1945



Miss H. Mayers
1945-1947

**ACTING SUPERINTENDENTS OF NURSES, from
periods of three to nine months**

1914 Miss Bessie Snell

Clifton Springs, New York

1915 Miss R. M. Shaw

Strathcona Hospital, Edmonton

1917 Miss Bessie Tellepaugh

Lamont Public Hospital

1919 Miss J. Peters

Vancouver General Hospital

1920 Miss E. Malloy

Strathcona Hospital, Edmonton

1927 Miss M. C. McCallum

Lamont Public Hospital

1939 Miss Olga Scheie

Lamont Public Hospital

1947 Miss Barrie Cooper

Lamont Public Hospital

PRESIDENTS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Term	Name	Date of Graduation
1931 - 1933	Miss Marie Boutillier (Mrs. Charles Wolff)	1931
1933 - 1935	Mrs. B. I. Love (Florence A. McDonald)	1922
1935 - 1938	Miss O. Scheie (Mrs. F. Hess)	1930
1938 - 1943	Mrs. R. H. Shears (Alma Ross)	1927
1943 - 1945	Mrs. J. L. Cleary (Elleanor B. Palmer)	1924
1945 - 1947	Mrs. A. Southworth (Norah McCallum)	1939
1947 - 1949	Miss Joan Graham	1940
1949 - 1950	Miss Vera Alho (Mrs. John Boulton)	1944
1950 - 1952	Mrs. A. Cowan (Bessie Mallett)	1927
1952 - 1955	Mrs. A. Strong (M. Jean Malacko)	1950
1955 - 1956	Miss Vera Alho (Mrs. John Boulton)	1944
1956 - 1959	Mrs. K. Harrold (Shirley Leitch)	1951
1959 - 1960	Mrs. J. L. Cleary (Elleanor B. Palmer)	1924
1960 - 19	Mrs. B. I. Love (Florence A. McDonald)	1922



First Alumnae president
Miss M. Boutillier, Class 1931
(Mrs. Charles Wolff)

First Annual Alumnae Association Luncheon
1932





Dr. M. A. R. Young
Medical Superintendent
1949-



Miss L. Marie Young
Director of Nursing
1948-



School of Nursing 1962



Hospital 1962

P.S.

I have been asked for a postscript to "The Lamp is Golden." I welcome this opportunity as it permits me to say "Thank You" to all of you who have assisted in making its publication possible. To Florence Love we voice our appreciation since without her efforts it would not have appeared. This book is a valuable item in the history of your School of Nursing, and it will be more appreciated as the years go by. To each and every Graduate may I remind you that you played a part in the making of this history and I hope that "The Lamp is Golden" will ever remind you of that fact. God bless you all.

Morley A. R. Young,
Medical Superintendent

EPILOGUE . . .

The story of the Lamont Public Hospital School of Nursing, then Archer Memorial Hospital of Lamont School of Nursing has been written by the determination and hard work of a few of its Graduates. Even an I.B.M. could not count the players who have passed across the stage of Health at Archer Memorial in the first fifty years.

Lamont Public Hospital School of Nursing to Archer Memorial Hospital of Lamont School of Nursing might well say:

*"Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be,
The last of life for which the first was made."*

From a view at the fifty year gallery we look back to the steady growth and development of a play, "Health Service to Mankind."

This stage, as all stages, has a character of its own and produces players unique. All who work on this stage — prop builders, directors, maintenance, students, are the leading players. The patients pass something of themselves into the "Play." At the same time each receives something from the association of this particular "Stage".

Today, former students can keep this special spirit and character alive. Only as those responsible for "This Stage" and see a vision of the future, can the next fifty years contribute to the second fifty year play, "Total Health for Mankind." Change is not enough. Archer Memorial can take as many firsts in the second fifty years as in the first. There are as many frontiers as fifty years ago.

What will the firsts be?

A change in Nursing Education? It has never stopped changing since the first mother served her family.

A revolution in care and treatment of long term patients? Archer Memorial might well give the world a first in this area.

The list is endless!

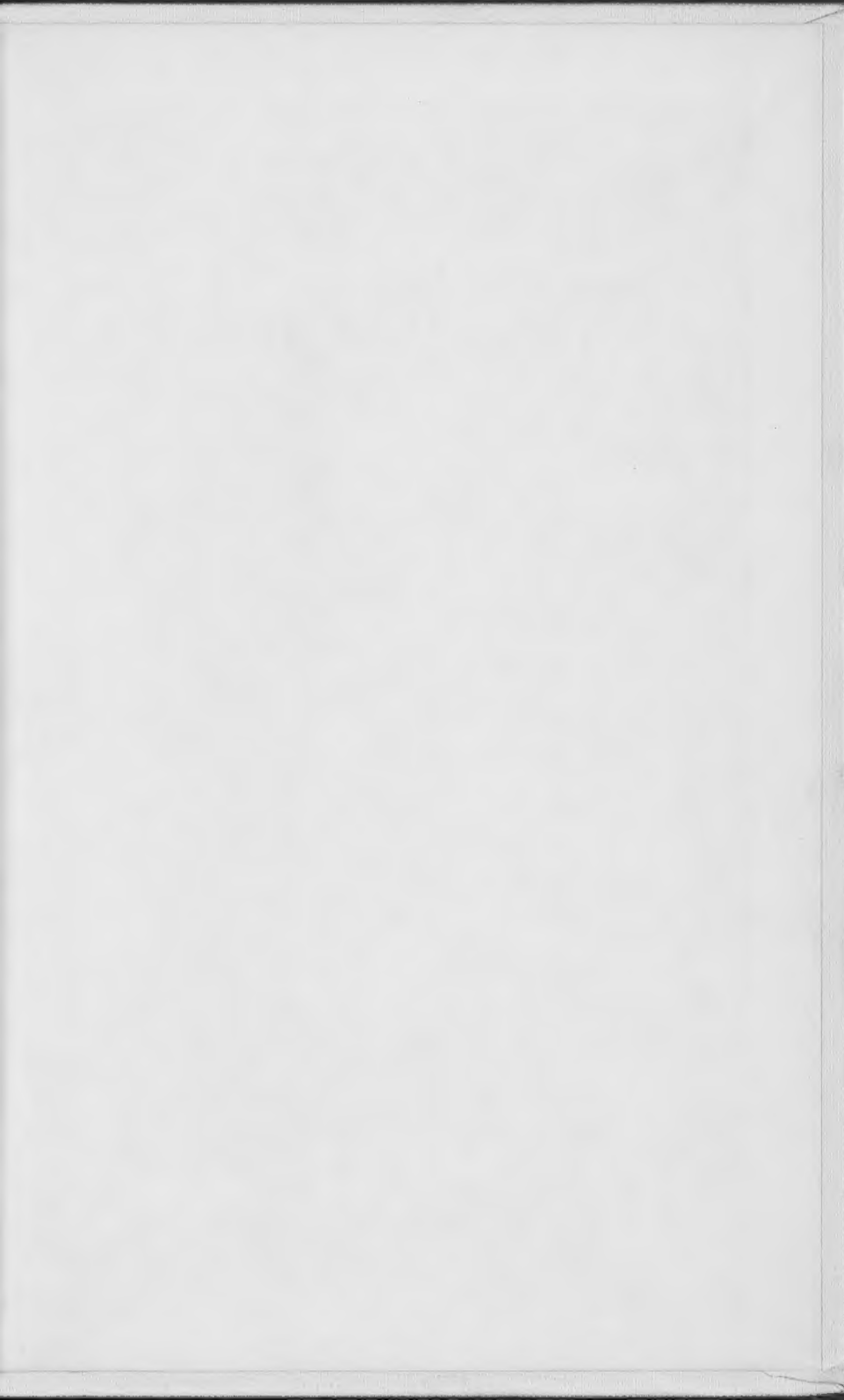
Why—an Archer Memorial Hospital Nurse might be the first Nurse to reach and serve on the Moon !

L. Marie Young,
Director of Nursing



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